

# The Policy of Rice Exportation Product to Abroad of Cambodia

Chhem Bunnarith<sup>1</sup>

School of Public Administration, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, 1037 Luo Yu Road,  
Hongshan District, Wuhan, Hubei 430074, P.R. China

## Abstract

This research aims to find out the problems of rice exportation product of Cambodia country to abroad that cannot match with their planning that was set up one million ton in 2015 for exporting. So this government still lack of ability to responsible for this job and especially ministry of agriculture and fishery that they are have task and duty to responsible for this project. Ability of employers, employees or leaders are very important to lead one department or one organization to get success, but if they are still lack of capability, lack of responsibility, lack of planning, strategies or policy, so they are still cannot get success even in the present and in the future. The other reason is the Cambodia government and the ministry that responsible for this task and duty are out of control on domestic market related to rice production that businessman buy this product from farmer and also out of control of businessman that import and export of rice production to run in local market. So all of this problems, it will impact to the policy of rice exportation product to abroad of this country that cannot match with their policy that was set up. This study is a desk-based qualitative. All data, the researcher got from website ministry of agriculture and fishery and also exploring information from other websites to know about the real problems of rice exportation product to abroad of this country. The paper is structured as follows: (1) introduces about the background of Cambodia. (2) Review of Cambodia Economy, 3. Agriculture: Poor Domestic Linkages in Cambodia, (4) Study Area and Method. (5) Data Finding and (6) Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation. It also aims to give recommendations for this public institution to improve, update, set up good policies for this institution to study from other public institutions or private institutions both in the country and abroad those have good management, good administration, and strong employment policies and have ability to set up right policy, planning or strategies to get success in the present and the future.

**Keywords:** policy rice exportation product abroad, Cambodia

## 1. Introduction

Cambodia is a country in Asia known as Kampuchea or the kingdom of Cambodia. It is located in the south-East of Asia. Cambodia is bordered by three countries, on the south-east with Vietnam, on the north by Laos, on the south-east by the Gulf of Thailand, and on the west by Thailand. It covers a total area of 181035km squares and has population 15,693,960 as of March, 2015. Eighty five percent (85%) of the country's population lives in rural communities and seventy five percent (75%) of the poor are farmer-headed households. The Cambodian population depends on agricultural product like (mainly rice), livestock, fisheries and forestry to support their living. Cambodia is a country that had a civil war lot as part of its history, especially from 1975-1979 that the whole country was controlled by Khmer Rouge Regime that was led by Pol Pot. After taking power, the Khmer Rouge leadership renamed the country to democratic Kampuchea, all the domain, human resource, culture, religion; documents were destroyed during the war. Almost all people that lived in the city were forced to work for the regime at the countryside, and the whole situation in the country became down (dark). Over three million people were killed by the Khmer Rouge regime. Cambodia started to develop fast from 1993 to present. Now, Cambodia continues working hard to develop the country by rebuilding infrastructure and reforming laws, human resource and all domains are opened to the world by free market policy and globalization. In present Cambodia, all domains are developing especially training and human resource management to manage the whole country or manage businesses to get efficiency and success.

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Map of Cambodia



Source: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

## 2. Review of Cambodia Economy

The Cambodian economy has done remarkably well over the past decade with an average, annual growth rate of 9.5 percent accompanied by significant poverty reduction (World Bank 2010). Key sectors of the economy were badly affected by the Global Financial Crisis, including garments, tourism and the construction industry. Although the country has now recovered, the crisis left it deeply traumatized, serving to highlight fundamental weaknesses in its economic structure (ADB 2012; SNEC 2011). Early signs of structural change have been reported, pointing to a shift from a garment export-led growth to a more broad-based growth scenario with a more diversified agriculture, tourism and emergence of a light manufacturing industry as potential engines of future growth ("The Supreme National Economic Council" SNEC 2011). It has now become important to understand these shifts and encourage these emerging trends. Key public interventions need to be aimed at improving public institutions and governance, support to industry and promotion of human capital through investments in people, mainly in education and health (UNDP 2011).

The royal government of Cambodia (RGC) created the Cambodia Economic Forum (CEF), which has served as a useful platform for presentation and critical review of new policies and strategic directions aimed at supporting the country's reform agenda (Chibber 2011). The 5th CEF is scheduled to take place later in the year in the background of an increasingly unstable global economic climate. The European debt crisis, potential global financial instability and the "soft landing" of China represent fresh challenges to Cambodia's export sector, while at the regional level; Cambodia faces new competition in the shape of a newly liberalizing Myanmar (Schellekens 2012).

At the national level, the RGC is engaged in the formulation of both the new Rectangular Strategy (RS) and the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) with a specific emphasis on industrialization, graduation from Less Developed Country (LDC) status and setting up the path to avoid the so-called "middle income trap". Thus, the next CEF is also an opportunity to share and build a broad consensus around the government's new vision for Cambodia 2030 and its industrial policy (Menon 2012; Chibber 2011).

## 3. Agriculture: Poor Domestic Linkages in Cambodia

Agriculture depends on crucial, purchased inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery and spares. Cambodia has been fortunate in that it sits between two dynamic neighbors (although this is not an unmixed blessing) and has been able to source most of its inputs from these countries informally through cross border trade. Thus various regions of Cambodia, depending on the proximity and connectivity with Vietnam or Thailand as the case may be, forged crucial although informal trade links with these countries, thereby becoming

closely integrated with these economies, often much more so compared to domestic market linkages. In other words, agricultural production systems appear to be much better integrated with regional markets than it is with internal, domestic markets, mainly because domestic supply and availability of inputs have remained rudimentary (Murshid and Tuot 2005).

The extent of cross-border dependence actually runs deeper than what is suggested by the above as there is a significant degree of informal or semi-formal labor migration out of rural Cambodia mainly to Thailand but also to Malaysia. Thus, the overall characterization of the Cambodian economy is that despite high growth rates, domestic linkages have remained poorly developed, with the most dramatic pointer being unmilled, informal rice exports. Thus, Cambodia's division of labor in this regional configuration is quite basic: it exports low-wage, unskilled labor, unprocessed, low value, agricultural product on the one hand, and imports all inputs, spares, machinery etc. The journey towards higher value added production and processing remains at an early stage in the country (UNDP 2013).

It is therefore important to expand the rural-agricultural market through (a) expansion of production of rice and other crops in which there is comparative advantage; (b) examination of agricultural value chains very carefully to identify key areas of investments that is preventing realization of market potentials, and (c) broad, cross-cutting interventions that are prerequisites to higher value addition including infrastructure, energy and governance/institutions (UNDP 2013).

#### **4. Study Area and Method**

This research is focus on rice exportation product of Cambodia in 2015. For the data collection; the researcher is explore from website of ministry of agriculture and do investigate all the problems related to rice exportation product that was post on other media or websites to know about real situation related to this research. For method, the researcher use qualitative, by using two point: weak point of rice exportation to abroad and strong point of rice exportation to abroad to analysis, discussion, conclusion and proffer recommendation to this department to become more efficient related to their task and duty.

#### **5. Data Finding**

For this point the researcher will describe about general situation of rice exportation to abroad of Cambodia country in 2015 and this data the researcher got from ministry of agriculture and fishery that they use National Phytosanitary database (NPD/GDA from 07:00/01.01.2015 to 17:00/31.12.2015) to analysis and compute the result of amount of rice exportation product to abroad in previous years and whole year 2015.

##### *5.1 Rice Exportation Situation*

According to the policy that was set up one million tons of rice exportation product to abroad of Cambodia country in year 2015, so in below is detail of data of rice exportation product.

The amounts of rice exportation product to abroad in 2015 have 538.396 Ton; this amount is bigger than 2014 that have only 387.061 Ton. For the exportation; (1) Kro Ob rice:(name of rice) is grade 1 of rice that has good quality has 274.671 Ton; (2) Sor rice has 221.862 Ton and (3) Chom Hoy rice has 41.863 Ton was exported.

All of kind of rice exportation also have Jasmine rice and Pka Romdol rice was exported has 41.863 Ton got grade 1; Kro Ob rice was exported has 66.244 Ton got grade 2; Kro Ob Neang Malis was exported has 19.287 Ton got grade 3; Kro Ob Serey Reang rice was exported has 3.046 Ton got grade 4 and So Maly rice was exported has 1.975 Ton got grade 5.

The destination of rice exportation to abroad have 60 countries; in that, (1) was exported to China has 116.639 Ton got grade 1; (2) was exported to French has 75.257 Ton; (3) was exported to Poland has 58.410 Ton got grade 3; (4) was exported to Netherland has 58.410 Ton got grade 3; (5) was exported to Malaysia has 58.914 Ton got grade 5; (6) was exported to Italy has 24.049 Ton got grade 6; (7) was exported to Czech Republic has 22.597 Ton got grade 7; (8) was exported to Belgium has 19.921 Ton got grade 8; (9) was exported to England has 18.557 Ton got grade 9 and (10) was exported to Germany has 13.076 Ton got grade 10.

The amount of rice product that was exported to 26 countries in Europe in total has 339.978 Ton; was exported to 4 countries in Asian in total has 63.601 Ton and was exported to 30 other countries in total has 134.817 Ton.

In Cambodia country nowadays have 80 Companies that do investment on rice production to export this product to abroad such as (1) Amru Rice company was exported this product to abroad has 60.861 Ton got grade 1; (2) Khmer Food company was exported this product to abroad has 58.260 Ton got grade 2; (3) Golden Rice company was exported this product to abroad has 47.827 Ton got grade 4; (5) Bartang company was exported this product to abroad has 35.836 Ton got grade 5; (6) Cristal Rice company was exported this product to abroad has 31.544 Ton got grade 6; (7) City Rice import Export was exported this product to abroad has 26.556 Ton got grade 7; (8) International Rice company was exported this product to abroad has 25.207 Ton got grade 8; (9) Tot

company was exported this product to abroad has 17.696 Ton got grade 9; (10) Golden Daun Keo Rice Mill company was exported this product to abroad has 17.685 Ton got grade 10 and (11) Sscorp company was exported this product to abroad has 17.207 Ton got grade 10.

In below is data of rice exportation product to abroad that the researcher got from Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery that they was done analysis in 2015 and posted in their website.

## 5.2 Amount of rice exportation product to abroad by years

**Table 1: Quantity of Cambodia Rice has been exported by months in 2011-2015, in tones.**

MONTH/YEAR		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	VARIATION
1	January	6,798	9,703	25,726	21,536	35,921	+66.80%
2	February	5,089	14,417	24,089	27,037	37,676	+39.30%
3	March	12,534	12,310	45,413	35,757	75,867	+112.70%
4	April	17,946	15,036	23,276	35,961	51,719	+43.80%
5	May	20,520	13,115	28,350	27,971	41,842	+49.60%
6	June	17,990	13,426	29,105	29,666	40,800	+37.50%
7	July	12,703	20,527	31,411	26,060	28,492	+28.40%
8	August	20,404	15,530	29,358	29,871	29,819	-0.20%
9	September	14,384	15,169	29,395	35,511	26,969	-31.70%
10	October	19,067	16,967	28,031	35,418	39,064	+12.10%
11	November	9,559	25,189	37,855	31,137	48,748	+56.60%
12	December	44,905	34,328	46,847	51,136	81,479	+59.30%
Total for 12 months/year		201,899	205,717	378,856	387,061	538,396	+39.10%

Soft: Ministry of agriculture and fishery 2015

**Table 2: Type of Cambodian rice have been exported in 2015, in tones.**

Table 2: Type of Cambodian rice have been exported in 2015, in tones.							
TYPE OF RICE		QUARTE R1	QUARTE R2	QUARTE R3	QUART ER4	TOTAL	
I.JASMINE/FRAGRANT RICE:							
1	F.SENKRAOB, NEANG SAUY	11,313	12,166	7,114	35,651	66,244	12.30%
2	F.NEANG MALIS	5,266	5,044	3,153	5,824	19,287	3.60%
3	F.SOMALY	239	432	432	871	1,974	0.4%
4	J.PHKA RUMDUOL/MALIS	53,489	36,946	27,243	66,034	183,712	34.10%
5	J.ORGANIC	214	1,055	1,192	585	3,046	0.60%
6	F.PEARL	48	144	120	96	408	0.10%
SUB-TOTAL		70,569	55,787	39,254	109,061	274,671	51.00 %
II.WHITE LONG GRAIN RICE:							
1	LONG GRAIN	69,211	62,910	35,426	46,832	214,379	39.70%
2	PREMIUM LONG GRAIN	1,379	1,105	1,519	3,480	7,483	1.40%
SUB-TOTAL		70,590	64,015	36,945	50,312	221,862	41.20%
III.LONG GRAIN PABOILLED							
1	LONG GRAIN PABILLED	8,305	14,559	9,081	9,918	41,863	7.80%
SUB-TOTAL		8,305	14,559	9,081	9,918	41,863	7.80%
GRAND TOTAL		149,464	134,361	85,280	169,291	538,396	100%

Soft: Ministry of agriculture and fishery 2015

Table 3: Export destination of Cambodian Rice in 2015, in tones.

COUNTRY DESTINATION		QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4	TOTAL
<b>I.EUROPEAN UNION</b>						
1	FRANCE	18,835	17,398	14,033	24,991	75,257
2	POLAND	13,192	19,076	8,754	17,388	58,410
3	NETHERLAND	12,190	5,989	8,853	7,211	58,410
4	ITALY	3,270	10,031	5,339	5,409	24,049
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	4,989	5,291	3,581	8,736	22,597
6	BELGIUM	4,569	7,602	3,115	4,635	19,921
7	UNITED KINGDOM	4,261	3,754	5,384	5,158	18,557
8	GERMANY	2,153	3,282	2,157	5,484	13,076
9	SPAIN	4,072	3,747	1,413	1,150	10,382
10	PORTUGAL	1,939	5,250	1,577	1,546	10,312
11	GREECE	1,753	7,138	314	652	9,857
12	BULGARIA	-	1,250	2,750	5,175	9,175
13	ROMANIA	480	1,008	2,698	3,227	7,413
14	HUNGARY	120	1,177	1,928	2,929	6,154
15	SWEEDEN	963	1,557	1,472	1,350	3,169
16	CROATIA	395	625	574	1,575	3,169
17	LITHUANIA	325	900	150	1,716	3,091
18	LATIVA	375	925	575	1,125	3,000
19	DENMARK	23	465	533	1,566	2,587
20	ESTONIA	200	197	270	50	717
21	SLOVENIA	-	73	200	427	700
22	AUSTRIA	170	95	210	135	610
23	FINLAND	48	120	96	140	404
24	CYPRUS	22	48	69	192	331
25	IRELAND	-	24	24	71	119
26	SLOVAKIA	-	48	-	-	48
SUB-TOTAL		74,783	97,588	65,569	102,038	339,978

Soft: Ministry of agriculture and fishery 2015

#### II.ASEAN MEMBER STATE

1	MALASIA	14,333	12,049	9,220	19,312	54,914
2	SINGAPORE	1,023	1,621	1,417	1,526	5,587
3	BRUNEI	-	-	-	2,100	2,100
4	INDONESIA	-	1000	-	-	1000
SUB-TOTAL		15,356	14,670	10,637	22,938	63,601

Soft: Ministry of agriculture and fishery 2015



### III. OTHER DESTINATION

1	CHINA	53,877	18,209	6,096	38,457	116,639
2	HONG KONG	1,589	738	721	879	3,927
3	GABON	1,293	1,294	-	1,034	3,621
4	RUSSIAN FED	408	198	766	839	2,211
5	AUSTRALIA	451	228	265	897	1,841
6	USA	432	630	250	478	1,790
7	IRAQ	207	207	207	230	851
8	NEW ZEALAND	112	253	203	204	772
9	BELARUS	525	-	-	-	525
10	CANADA	47	89	150	171	457
11	ANGOLA	50	25	50	250	375
12	ISRAEL	78	76	24	180	358
13	MAYOTTE	-	-	149	175	324
14	TUKEY	-	-	-	300	300
15	SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	46	72	118
16	TAIWAN	92	-	-	-	92
17	NAMIBIA	25	-	25	25	75
18	MALDIVES	-	25	25	25	75
19	SWITZERLAND	45	-	24	-	69
20	KENYA	-	-	-	50	50
21	SENEGAL	-	-	48	-	48
22	KUWAIT	-	46	-	-	46
23	UKRAINE	25	-	-	-	25
24	TOGO	-	25	-	-	25
25	AFRIC	-	25	-	-	25
26	LEBENON	-	-	25	-	25
27	SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	25	25
28	COMOROS	-	-	-	24	24
29	NORWAY	-	19	-	-	19
30	NEGERIYA	-	16	-	-	16
SUB-TOTAL		59,325	22,103	9,074	44,315	134,817

Soft: Ministry of agriculture and fishery 2015

Table 4: Cambodian rice exporters and export quantity in 2015, in tones.

RICE EXPORTERS		QUARTER1	QUARTER2	QUARTER3	QUARTER4	TOTAL	
						MT	%
1	AMRU RICE (CAOMBODIA) CO., LTD	13,058	23,990	11,864	11,949	60,861	11.30
2	KHMER FOODS GROUP CO.,LTD	21,678	14,394	9,313	12,875	58,260	10.82
3	GOLDEN RICE (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	16,765	9,434	8,182	13,446	47,827	8.88
4	BAITANG (KAMUCHEA) PLC	9,757	8,090	6,413	11,576	35,836	6.66
5	CRISTALRICE(KAMPUCHEA) CO.,LTD	7,821	7,898	5,197	10,628	31,544	5.86
6	CITY RICE IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	441	10,275	3,631	12,209	26,556	4.93
7	INTERNATIONAL RICE TRADING (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	6,472	5,369	4,036	9,330	25,207	4.68
8	T.O.T (TRUST OUR TRADE) CO.,LTD	3,619	5,994	2,566	5,517	17,696	3.29
9	GOLDEN DAUN KEO RICE MILL CO.,LTD	5,138	2,810	1,340	8,397	17,685	3.28
10	SSCORP (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	6,814	3,709	2,229	4,455	17,207	3.20
11	WHITE GOLD IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	6,990	3,095	616	6,328	17,029	3.16
12	HUNG HIEP (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	3,240	3,902	2,798	6,710	16,650	3.09
13	SIGNATURES OF ASIA CO.,LTD	1,659	4,240	2,504	5,137	13,540	2.51
14	NIKOLINE INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	5,364	1,254	1,783	5,064	13,465	2.50
15	LOR EAK HENG SEK MEAS RICE CO.,LTD	5,074	1,661	2,237	4,340	13,312	2.47
16	W.K.R TRADING CO.,LTD	5,710	1,586	650	3,616	11,562	2.15
17	INDOCHINA RICE MILL LIMITED	2,174	1,837	1,764	3,401	9,176	1.70
18	GUOHONG (CAMBODIA) INDUSTRY CO.,LTD	2,919	1,540	123	3,905	8,487	1.58
19	MEKONG ORYZA TRADING CO.,LTD	1,243	1,702	2,425	3,025	8,395	1.56
20	BATTAMBANG RICE INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	1,988	3,855	1,312	901	8,056	1.50
21	ANURIZ (CAMBODIA) SERL	3,770	1,032	734	1,400	6,936	1.29
22	KHY THAY CORPORATION CO.,LTD	1,562	2,376	296	2,633	6,867	1.28

	RICE EXPORTERS	QUARTER1	QUARTER2	QUARTER3	QUARTER4	TOTAL	
						MT	%
23	APSARA RICE (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	1,058	1,406	736	3,650	6,850	1.27
24	THMOR KORL RICE IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	1,264	1,225	1,297	2,875	6,661	1.24
25	COMMODITY IN FOCUS CO.,LTD	815	2,321	848	648	4,632	0.86
26	ANGKOR KASEKAM ROONGROEUNG CO.,LTD	194	1,024	1,090	1,903	4,211	0.78
27	CAM-GRAIN DEVELOPMENT CO.,LTD	552	401	964	1,989	3,906	0.73
28	CAVIFOODS CO.,CO.,LTD	1,977	737	179	595	3,488	0.65
29	CK RICE TRADING CO.,LTD	-	144	1,259	1,937	3,340	0.62
30	VONG BUNHENG IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	2,000	615	-	713	3,328	0.62
31	AMRU AND HANWHA INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	781	384	831	896	2,892	0.54
32	BOOST RICE (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	-	715	1,187	587	2,489	0.46
33	LIM KHEANG HOUT IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	382	231	505	1,332	2,450	0.46
34	TECH SOON AGROINDUSTRY CO.,LTD	300	540	1,115	485	2,440	0.45
35	C.P.RICE (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	1,807	411	-	-	2,218	0.41
36	PHOU POY DEVELOPMENT IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	917	-	642	541	2,100	0.39
37	AROMA RICE IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	415	311	357	484	1,567	0.29
38	LORAN GROUP LPC	500	774	-	44	1,318	0.24
39	CAMBODIAN LI SHINE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CO.,LTD	308	144	168	436	1,056	0.20
40	TT MILLER TECH(CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	120	670	-	125	915	0.17
41	OU TONG DEVELOPMENT (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	75	300	213	304	892	0.17
42	EANG HEANG IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	589	48	-	72	709	0.13
43	SARY KUNTHEA INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.,LTD	187	294	214	-	695	0.13
44	UNI-NATURAL CO.,LTD	92	150	69	362	673	0.13
45	GREEN TRADE COMPANY	531	125	-	-	656	0.12
46	SAHAKREAS CEDAC CO.,LTD	171	160	70	250	651	0.12
47	DOMNAK TEUK GROUP CO.,LTD	95	164	144	192	595	0.11
48	BAYON CEREAL CO.,LTD	109	120	112	250	591	0.11
49	CPFS INTERTRADE CO.,LTD	48	-	456	-	504	0.09
50	GOLD PHNEE INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.,LTD	94	72	96	200	462	0.09
51	CARMA RICE LIMITED	105	125	-	156	386	0.07
52	GREAT GRAIN & GARMENT ASIA PACIFIC (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	72	72	72	150	366	0.07
53	KAMPONGTHOM RICE MILL LIMITED	-	52	125	150	327	0.06
54	OVERSEAS FOODS IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	-	-	-	314	314	0.06
55	MUFAVOR INTERNATIONAL (CAMBODIA) INC CO.,LTD	110	-	25	128	263	0.05
56	BAYON JASMINE RICE CO.,LTD	42	50	68	96	256	0.05
57	MODERN FOODS (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	-	96	125	-	221	0.04
58	AIMS GRAIN ASIA CO.,LTD	80	33	-	69	182	0.03
59	NSK IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,LTD	100	71	-	-	171	0.03
60	AGRO INDIST TEXIM CO.,LTD	92	-	-	62	154	0.03
61	ANGKOR FOOD NOODLE (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	-	-	150	-	150	0.03
62	C.H.Y.N RICE IMPORT EXPORT CO.,LTD	69	75	-	-	144	0.03
63	HS RICE CO.,LTD	-	67	50	-	117	0.02
64	JING MI RICE MILL CO.,LTD	-	45	-	59	104	0.02
65	FED RICE BATTAMBANG CO.,LTD	-	-	-	100	100	0.02
66	GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL RICE (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	-	-	-	94	94	0.02
67	KHMER NATURAL RICE & FOOD CO., LTD	-	25	25	25	75	0.01
68	LK INTERNATIONAL GROUP PLC	25	-	-	45	70	0.01
69	BELEKE IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,LTD	-	14	29	25	68	0.01
70	SOK KEO IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,LTD	42	-	-	24	66	0.01
71	KHMER NATIVE RICE CO.,LTD	24	-	-	25	49	0.01
72	LIM HENG LEAP TRADING CO.,LTD	-	-	46	-	46	0.01
73	TESLA INDUSTRIES CO.,LTD	-	45	-	-	45	0.01
74	CAMBODIAN DIAMOND (S&A) CO.,LTD	-	42	-	-	42	0.01
75	XIANGSHAN RICE (CAMBODIA) CO.,LTD	-	-	-	37	37	0.01

	RICE EXPORTERS	QUARTER1	QUARTER2	QUARTER3	QUARTER4	TOTAL	
						MT	%
76	TAUCH TEPICH IMPORT & EXPORT CO., LTD	24	-	-	-	24	0.01
77	AMRET RUNGROENG GROUP LIMITED	22	-	-	-	22	0.00
78	JASMINE RICE MILL FACTORY CO.,LTD	-	20	-	-	20	0.00
79	CAMBODIAN COMMODITIES CONSORTIUM CO.,LTD	20	-	-	-	20	0.00
80	KHUN NGUON RICE EXPORT CO.,LTD	-	-	-	20	20	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		149,464	134,361	85,280	169,291	538,396	100.00

Soft: Ministry of agriculture and fishery 2015

## 6. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation

According to data that the researcher got from ministry of agriculture and fishery that talk about situation of rice exportation product to abroad by focus on company; market, destination, kind of rice and amount of rice exportation. So the researcher divides it in two ways to analysis: weak point of rice exportation and strong point of rice exportation product to abroad of Cambodia.

### Weak points of rice exportation product:

- Cambodian people have low ability to producing rice.
- Lack of government management to manage on farmer rice product.
- Cambodia government doesn't have ability or doesn't have policy to buy farmer rice product to stock for export to abroad.
- Cambodia government was set up large amount of rice exportation product to abroad, but they are cannot do it like their aim or their goal that they want.
- Cambodia government allow private sector to export rice product to abroad by they are no ability to do this work by them self.
- Cambodia government out of control on domestic market related to rice production.
- Cambodia government out of control on rice businessman.
- Cambodia government out of control on importation and exportation of rice production.
- Cambodia government has low ability to help their famer to producing in large amount of rice production.

### Strong points of rice exportation:

- Have a lot of private companies both local and foreigner businessman do investment in Cambodia to export rice product to abroad.
- Have a lot of countries both in Asian and Europe allow Cambodia rice product to exportation to their countries.
- Cambodia country has a lot of kind of rice products that have good quality.
- Cambodia country has good rice seed.
- Cambodia country can find market at abroad to buy their product.
- Cambodia government was set up in large amount of rice product to export to abroad.
- Cambodia country has good chance to export their rice product to abroad in amount that they want.

After the researcher have done analysis of weak points and strong points of Cambodia rice exportation product to abroad, so Cambodia government can find market at abroad to buy their product, but this country cannot produce in large amount of rice product to support market at abroad that they need, because of the government of this country still have lack of ability to manage, control or solving of their problems to producing rice production.

## Conclusion

According to data that the researcher got above; the total of amount of rice exportation product to abroad in 2015 has 538.396 Ton that this amount of this exportation is bigger than 2014 that have only 387.061 Ton, but the exportation of rice product of this country still not march with their goal or their aim that they want; they was set up the policy of rice exportation product to abroad in 2015 in amount one million Tons; but they are can exported this product only over haft million ton. So they are still lack of ability to producing rice product to support markets at abroad.

The reason of the problems of rice exportation product: (1) Cambodia government still lack of ability to help the rice producer especially farmer to produce in large amount of rice production; (2) the Cambodia government doesn't have policy or doesn't have ability to buy rice product to stock to export to other countries; (3) Lack of ability to control on domestic market; (4) Cambodia government doesn't have policy to control, manage on private companies or businessman to buy rice product from producer, (5) Cambodia government still out of control related to rice importation and rice exportation product and (6) Cambodia government should find the reason or do investigate on rice producer problems, especially farmer and set up good policy or find good solution to help them.



## Recommendation

(1) This country should learn from other countries that they are having good management or good policy relate to field of agriculture. (2) This country should be learning from other country that they are using modern technology to producing rice product to get large amount and have good quality.

(3) Cambodian government should be pay more attention on farmer problems, what are their real problems?, Why are they cannot produce in large amount of rice product?, What's their method to producing rice, culture method or modern method?, So if Cambodia government can improve or do reform on their management relate to field of agriculture, especially problems of producing rice, domestic market and rice businessman. So Cambodia government will have enough ability to export their rice product in large amount to other countries that they want, but if they are cannot improve or do reform on this field by just set up large amount of rice exportation to abroad without right thinking or lack of management and ability related to this field, so they are still cannot get success even in the present and the future.

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